

SEBRAHNSKAYA, Ye.I.; ARSHAKUNI, A.A.

System bismuth oxide - germanium dioxide. Zhur. neorg. khim.
9 no.2:414-421 F'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova
AN SSSR.

BRANCA, J. S.; BRANCA, J. S.; BRANCA, J. S.

Basis of agglutination reaction in the 12% sodium chloride
solution in brucellosis. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauk 17
no.12:105-108 D '64. (IRA 18:3)

1. Armyanskiy institut zhivotnovodstva i veterinarii, bratselleznyy
otdel.

L 1692'-63

EMP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD

8/07/1963/037/104/019/029

AUTHOR: Arshakuni, R. G., Kotchin, A. M., Panchenko, G. M. 57TITLE: Mass spectroscopic analysis of germanium isotopesPERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, V. 37, No. 4, 1963, 393-396

TEXT: A mass spectroscopic method of the isotopic analysis of germanium has been developed. For the analysis the complex salt BaGeF_6 which decomposes in a vaporizer is used. The amount of substance which is used in the analysis is 0.3-0.5 milligrams of BaGeF_6 , which is not a minimum quantity. The BaGeF_6 interacts with the material of the vaporizer with the formation of GeF_2 . The mass spectrum which is formed upon the ionization of the molecules of GeF_2 is studied. The expediency of an isotopic analysis of germanium for peaks of GeF^+ ions is shown and an analysis of a sample of metallic germanium is performed. An analysis is made of random errors in measurement. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov), MoscowSUBMITTED: May 22, 1962

Card 1/1

ROSSIYEVSKIY, G.I., doktor tekhn. nauk; ARSHAKYAN, D.T., inzh.

Effect of climatic conditions on indices determining the power
efficiency of municipal central heating systems. Elek. sta. 35
no.11:21-25 N '64. (MIRA 18:1)

GYUL'BUDAGYAN, L.V.; ARSHAKYAN, R.Sh.; ROSTOMYAN, I.M.; MANUKYAN, Zh.P.

New derivatives of 4-quinolindinol. Report No.7: 6-alkoxy derivatives of 3-(p-methoxybenzyl)- and 3-(p-ethoxybenzyl)-4-quinolindinol. Report No.7: 6-Alkoxy derivatives of 3-(p-methoxybenzyl)- and 3-(p-ethoxybenzyl)-4-quinolindinols. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Khim. nauki 15 no.5:489-492 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra organicheskoy khimii.

(Quinolindinol)

ARSHANITSA, S.

A new method of determining of plywood (veneer sheet) combustibility.
Vestis latv ak no.8:73-78 '60.

(HEAI 10:9)

(Plywood)

ARSHANITSA, Viktor Aleksandrovich; DOKLETSKIY, I.M., red.
red.; KLIORINA, T.A., red.

[Operator of marine semiautomatic welders] Sudcvoi
svarshchik - poluavtomatchik. Leningrad, Sudostroenie,
1964. 114 p. (MIFA 18:2)

SOKOLOV, N.P.; NIKOLAYEV, I.I.; ARSHANSKAYA, E.D.; MEESTEROW, A.V.

Preliminary data on the effect of copper sulfate on the larvae
of *Aesop* beetles and the algal peltide of rice fields. Trudy
Gidrobiol. ob-va 12:55-99 '62. (MIRA 13:12)

1.. Kafedra biologii Andishanskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta, Andishan, USSR.
(Copper sulfate)
(Mosquitoes--Extirpation)
(Algae)

SOV/109-3-8-12/18

AUTHORS: Arshanskaya, N.G., Parkhomenko, V.S. and Rashina, N.I.

TITLE: Technology of the Preparation of Matrix Nickel-oxide Cathodes and the Results of Their Investigation
(Tekhnologiya izgotovleniya gubchatykh nikelovo-oksidnykh katodov i rezul'taty ikh issledovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 8, pp 1058 - 1063 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Two types of nickel-oxide cathodes were produced and investigated. Both cathodes employed nickel, type INO, NIKA or NIVO as their core material. One of the cathodes was cylindrical and it was prepared in a special graphite jig (Figure 1). The matrix for this cathode was prepared from nickel powder having grain sizes of 45-60, 60-70 and 70-80 μ . The other cathode was in the form of a circular plate and was also prepared in a special jig (Figure 2); the same nickel powder was used for its matrix. The thickness of the matrix was about 200-250 μ and its porosity was about 70-75%. The oxidation of the cathode was done by using the normal, triple or double-carbonate, either pure or with admixture of an activating agent. The triple carbonate was introduced into the matrix by cathaphoresis. In the case of the double

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and the Results of Their Investigation

carbonate, the active mass was introduced into the pores of the matrix by "rubbing-in" the material into a revolving cathode. The cathodes were investigated in actual, electronic devices and in special, experimental diodes. One of the experimental diodes was a "lighthouse" tube, furnished with a copper radiator. The results of the tests on such tubes are shown in Figures 4, 5, 6 and 7. Figure 4 shows the anode current I_a , the pulse emission current I_M and the slope of a number of tubes as a function of the operation time; the full curves correspond to the cathodes of triple carbonate with Th, while the 'dashed' curves show the parameters for the cathodes without Th; these curves were taken for the cathodes made with LNO-nickel cores. Similar curves for NIKA and NIVO-nickel cores are given in Figures 5 and 6, respectively. From the tests, it is concluded that the cathodes can give stable current densities of about 0.5 A/cm^2 . It is therefore possible to employ the

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cathodes under the conditions where the normal oxide
cathodes become unreliable due to the sparking phenomena
and lack of strength.

There are 8 figures (1 photograph) and 8 references,
4 of which are Soviet, 3 English and 1 French.

SUBMITTED: January 29, 1958

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1. Oxide cathodes--Preparation
2. Oxide cathodes--Performance
3. Oxide-cathodes--Test results
4. Nickel--Effectiveness

SOV/109-3-8-15/18

AUTHORS: ~~Anshanskaya, N.G.~~, Ban'kovskiy, N.G., Gorina, M.Yu.,
Mel'nik, O.N., Serova, N.N. and Logkova, A.A.

TITLE: Thorium-oxide Cathodes for Power Tubes (Oksidno-
toriyevyy katod dlya moshchnykh generatornykh lamp)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 8,
pp 1064 - 1072 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The preparation of the actual thorium-oxide cathodes was effected by the method of electrophoresis, which permitted the manufacture of robust coatings with a smooth surface on various types of the cathode core. The core material for the cathodes was tantalum, since its expansion coefficient is approximately equal to that of thorium oxide. The cores were de-greased, etched, washed and then de-gassed at a temperature of 1,600 °C. Since the attempts to obtain satisfactory coatings by the normal, cataphoretic method were unsuccessful, an ultrasonic-type mixing of thorium-oxide suspension was employed. This was very successful and permitted obtaining coatings of about 10 μ (16 mg/cm²). The cathode cores were either ribbon-like

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Thorium-oxide Cathodes for Power Tubes

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or were in the form of troughs. In either case, they were coated by the cataphoretic-ultrasonic method by employing the so-called technique of "extended meniscus". In this technique, the cathode core is placed horizontally in the vicinity of the surface of the coating suspension and the cathode is lowered until it very nearly touches the substance. In this way, a meniscus is formed; the cathode is then pulled away. The cathodes thus prepared were investigated in three types of experimental tubes. The construction of the first tube (a diode) is shown in Figure 2; this is furnished with a cathode in the form of a cup. The second diode employs a directly heated ribbon-like cathode and its construction is illustrated in Figure 3. This cathode had an emissive surface of 0.5 cm^2 . The third tube had a filamentary cathode, having a diameter of 100μ , which was coated with an oxide to a thickness of $1.5-40 \mu$. The temperature of the cathodes in the first two tubes was measured by means of an optical micropyrometer, while the temperature of the filamentary cathode was determined from the change of the filament resistance. The influence

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of the activation temperature on the emission characteristics of the cathodes is illustrated in Figures 5 and 6. The three curves of Figure 5 are the Richardson curves for a cathode based on a molybdenum core; Curves 1 and 2 are for cathodes activated at 1600 and 1800 °K, respectively, while Curve 3 is for a cathode activated at 2,000 °K. Figure 6 shows a family of static characteristics; Curve 2 was taken at a temperature of 1 820 °K after a purely thermal activation at a temperature of 1 960 °K, while the remaining curves were taken at various temperatures after the cathode had been activated at a current density of 0.6 A/cm² and a temperature of 1 880 °K. The thermal emission constants of well-activated cathodes were determined from the Richardson graphs (Figure 9) and it was found that the work function was 2.2 to 2.4 ev, while the Richardson constant was about 0.5 to 5 A/cm² per degree². The emission characteristics were also taken by means of short pulses (less than 100 μs) and these are shown in figure 9 for various activating temperatures. From the curves, it was found that at a

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temperature of 1 860 °K, the maximum emission density in the static regime is about 1.5 A/cm², while in the pulse operation, it is about 2-3 A/cm²; at temperatures of 2,000 - 2 100 °K, the pulse emission was 8-9 A/cm². The cathodes were also subjected to life tests and it was found that a thorium-oxide layer of about 40 μ gives a useful life of 500 hours at a current density of 0.6 A/cm². It was further found that the cathodes do not lose their emission even if the vacuum inside the tubes becomes as low as 5 x 10⁻⁵ mmHg. There are 9 figures and 12 references, 7 of which are English, 4 French and 1 Soviet.

SUBMITTED: January 29, 1958

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|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Oxide cathodes--Properties | 2. Oxide cathodes--Preparation |
| 3. Thorium oxide--Applications | 4. Tantalum--Applications |

BELYAYEV, V.P.; KALINACHEIKO, V.R.; KUDACHIN, N.S.; YAKIMENKO, L.N.;
~~ARSENIEVA, I.N.~~; ZHURAVNIK, Yu.I.; SHEVCHUK, I.G.;
SHKLOVER, L.T.; BURAVLEV, Yu.M.; PEREPELKINA, M.A.;
USTINOVA, V.I.; NOUYMINA, G.P.; ENGEL'SHT, V.S.; TRAPITSYN, N.P.;
BULANOV, Yu.A.

Exchange of experience. Zav.lab. 28 no.6:685-687 '62.

(MIRA 15:5)

1. Khimicheskiy zavod imeni Vaykova (for Shklover).
 2. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov (for Buravlev, Perepelkina, Ustinova, Nouymina).
 3. Kirgizskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Engel'sht, Trapitsyn, Bulanov).
- (Spectrum analysis)

SEMENOV, S.S.; SHPIL'FOGEL', P.V.; ARSHANSKIY, A.M.; SHKLYATEVA, A.P.

Concentrated shale as an organomineral filler in molded powders
of phenolic plastics obtained by the emulsion method. Trudy VNIIT
no.10:180-188 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Phenol condensation products)(Shale)

ARSHANSKIY, B.E.

Vibration meter with a wire transducer. [Iss.] LONITOMASH
51:55-59 '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Vibration--Measurement)

ARSHANSKIY, B.E.: LEYFER, L.A.

Semiconductor voltage converters for supplying current to strain-measuring equipment from low-voltage d.c. sources. [Ind.]

IONITOMASH 51:92-99 '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

(Electric current converters) (Strain gauges)

ARSHANSKIY, M.

Intrafactory specialization and planning production in the
machinery industry. Vop.ekon. no.9:19-32 S '56. (MLA 9:10)

(Machinery industry)

BROVMAN, M.Ya.; GENZELEV, S.M.; ARSHANSKIY, M.I.; PIN'ZHAKOV, G.P.

Testing and starting an oxygen-blown converter with a 100-ton
batch. Stal' 23 [i.e. 24] no.4:303-305 Ap '64.

(MIRA 1':8)

1. Yuzhno-Ural'skiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod i Nishno-
Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

ARSHANSKIY, M.L., inzh.

Combined planning of the preparation for the manufacture of
articles in piece and short-scale manufacture of machinery.
Vest. mashinostr. 43 no.7:76-80 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Machinery industry—Management)

ARSHANSKIY, M. Ya.

Violators of the law were punished. Veterinari'n 41 no.2:39
F '64. (MERA 17:12)

1. Nachal'nik sledstvennogo otzela Prokuratury, Tyumenskaya
oblast'.

ARSHANSKIY, M.Ye.

[Low-reactive-power ceramic condensers] Keramicheskie kondensatory maloi reaktivnoi moshchnosti, Moskva, Gos. energ. lit-ry, 1953. 141 p.

(MIRA 7:3)

(Condensers (Electricity))

ARSHANSKIY, N.Ya.; KLYACHKINA, L.M.

Oral hygiene carried out among children of Leningrad Province.
Stomatologiya 38 no.3:24-25 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz Leningradskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy
vrach A.P.Yegorova).
(LENINGRAD PROVINCE--MOUTH--CARE AND HYGIENE)

ARSHAN, V. I., 1965.

Trends in the development of air-blast switches. Elektrotehnika.
36 no.9:1-4 S '65. (MIRA 18,9)

ARSHANSKIY, Ya.N., inzh.

Use of an azeotropic mixture for charging the FAK-O,7
refrigerating unit. Khol.tekh. 40 no.2:50 Mrt-Ap '63.

(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery) (MIFA 16:4)
(Refrigerants)

ALLOPANSKIY, Yakev Naumovich; ISKOVNIK, Solomon Isaakovich
ABAYEV, Ye.S., spets. red.; ERMENT'YANINOV, Ye.R., red.

[Installation and maintenance of automatic control and
regulation devices] Montazh i obsluzhivanie priborov av-
tomatiki i kontrolya. Moskva, izd-vo "Pishchevaya pro-
myshlennost'," 1964. 85 p. (MIRA 17:3)

IL'IN, Ye.V.; LIL'GINA, Yevgeniya Viktorovna; ARSHANGEL'Y, Yakov
Naumovich. Prinimal uchastiye SURENKOV, S.M.; KAPLAN,
L.G.; LUKHATOVA, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
RUDOMETKIN, P.I., retsenzent; KANTOROVICH, V.I.,
retsenzent; KREST'YANINOVA, Ye.M., red.

[Refrigerating machinery and plants] Kholodil'nye mashiny
i ustanovki. Moskva, Fishchevaia promyshlennost', 196.,
551 p. (MIRA 18:1)

ARSHAS, A. Kh. [Arsas, A. Ch.], nauchny sotrudnik

Clinical aspects of tuberculoma (casseous) of the lung [with summary
in French]. Probl.tub. 36 no.5:21-26 '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz terapevticheskoy kliniki (sav. - kand.med.nauk A.Y. Pen'kovskaya
Litovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo tuberkuloznogo instituta
(dir. - kand.med.nauk Yu.L. Gampersis, zamestitel' direktora po
nauchnoy chasti - prof. Ye. A. Kasakavich),
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, case reports,
cheesey tuberculoma (Rus))

ARLINS, A. Kh., 2nd Fed Sci —(disc) "Clinical and treatment of
a pulmonary tuberculosis." Vil'nyus, 1959. 14 pp. (Min of Higher
Education USSR. Vil'nyus State Univ. Press), 150 copies
(M, 32-50, 105)

-35-

ARSHAS, A.Kh., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Tuberculoma of the lung and its therapy. Probl.tub. 37 10.8:
34-40 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz Litovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo tuberkuleznogo
instituta (dir. - kand.med.nauk Yu.L. Gansperis, zam.dir. po
nauchnoy chasti - prof. I.Ye. Kasakovich).
(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY ther.)

ARSHAS, A. Kh., kand. med. nauk

Pathogenesis of a pulmonary tuberculoma and late results of
its treatment. Probl. tuberk. 41 no.2:30-35 '69 (MIRA 1712)

1. Iz Litovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkule-
za (dir. - kand. med. nauk Yu.L. Gamberis).

ARSHAVA, A., inzh. (Baku)

Vortex rescues fishes. Tekh. mol. 31 no. 9: 28-29 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Hydraulic engineering)
(Fish populations)

ARSHAVA, A., insh. (Baku)

Trapped oil spots. Tekh.mol. 30 no.10:35-36 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Petroleum waste)

ARSHAVA, A.M.

Hydroelectric power stations and the reproduction of fishes. Za
tekh.progr. 3 no.3:45-48 Mr '63. (DURA 16:10)

1. Tsentral'noye proyektno-konstruktoraskoye byuro No.6
Ministerstva morskogo flota SSSR.

ARSHAVA, A.M.

Elastic shells for a new type of freight ships. Inv. AN Azerb.
SSR no.12:39-51 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Elastic plates and shells)
(Tank vessels)

ARSHAVA, V.

Engineering Instructor, Mineralniye Vodi Locomotive Depot, (1945).

Deputy to USSR Supreme Soviet, (1949).

"Conservatives Retard the Five Hundred Movement," Izvestia, October, 1949.

SO: T. I. No. 52614, 52616-18 on file in L of C, Air

ARSHAVA, V.G., inzh.

Causes for gas and dust explosion in the Butchenkovo mine
No.31. Besop.truda v prom. 4 no.3:7-9 '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Upravleniye Stalinskogo okruga Gosgortekhnadzora USSR.
(Butchenkovo--Mine explosions)

ARSHAVA, V. P.

"Vitamin B₁ in Rheumatism." Cand Med Sci, Dnepropetrovsk State
Medical Inst, Dnepropetrovsk, 1954. (RZhBiol, No 6, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55--Survey of Scientific and Technical
Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

LUB'YE, Z.L., prof.: YAVCHUNOVSKAYA, M.A., kand.med.nauk; ARSHAVSKAYA, B.I.

Temporal arteritis. Sov.med. 21 no.8:29-33 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Is nervnogo otdeleniya 4-y klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach -
zasluzhennyy vrach NSFSR M.V.Ivanyukov) Moskvy.

(ARTERITIS

face, clin.manifest. (Rus))

(ARTERITIS,

temporal (Rus))

ARCHIVOKNYA, V. I. Study of the mechanism and course of histamine poisoning at various age levels: Causes resistance to histamine as related to age. <i>Archivoknyy. Farmakol. i Toksikol. 8, No. 2, 1-10 (1965).</i> Puppies on about 11 weeks, resist histamine (1) better than adult dogs, with less respiratory disturbance. Arterialization occurs at about the same dosage, but more slowly and without the rise in vasoconstriction observed in grown dogs. Intravenous injections of 1 (2 more than 8-10 mg/kg) cause irreversible shock in puppies. The cardiovascular reaction to injections of 1 in puppies precludes the circulatory anuria which is fatal to grown dogs. <i>I. P. B.</i>	
410 514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION	

ARSHAVSKAYA, Ye. I.

"Loven Reflex in Ontogenesis," *Eis. Zhur.*, 34, No.2, 1948

Lab. of Growth Physiol., Inst. of Pediatrics, AMS, Moscow

PA 16/49776

ARSHAVSKAYA, YE. I.

Journal of Medicine
Medicine - 1966

"Mechanism of the Resistance of an Organism to
the Action of Histamine During Various Stages
of Growth," E. I. Arshavskaya, Lab of Physiol of
Growth, Inst of Pediatrics, Acad of Med Sci USSR,
Moscow, 10 pp

"Fiziol Zhur SSSR" Vol XXIV, No 4

Reports experiments on puppies and dogs. Results
are reproduced and discussed. Puppies can with-
stand histamine better than adult dogs. Discusses
reasons for this phenomenon. Submitted - May 1966.

16/49776

BC		A 3	
ARUNAVASATHA, Y.C.I.		6	
Abstract of Symposium of Metallurgical Engineers in 1960-61 The symposium was held at the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, India, from 1960 to 1961. The symposium was organized by the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, India, and was attended by a number of metallurgical engineers from various countries. The symposium was held in the form of a series of lectures and discussions, and was a very successful one. The symposium was held in the form of a series of lectures and discussions, and was a very successful one.			
450-55.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
EDITION SYNOPTIC			
EDITION 1960-61			

ARSHAVSKIY, I. A., ARSHAVSKAYA, Ye. I., YERKINYEVA, S. I., OGANESYAN, A. A.

Mechanism of realization and physiologic significance of skeletal muscular motor reactions in mammals in the prenatal period. Fiziol. zh. SSSR 37 no. 4:468-474 July-Aug. 1951 (CINL 21:3)

1. Laboratory of Age-Group Physiology of the Institute of Pediatrics of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

N. Ye. Vvedenskiy and his theory. Med. sestra no. 6, 1952.

SC: MLRA, September 1952.

ARSHAVSKAYA, Ye.I.

Mechanism of development of anaphylactic shock in dogs of various ages.
Fiziol. zh. SSSR 38 no.6:708-714 Nov-Dec 1952. (UML 23:4)

1. Laboratory of Age-Group Physiology of the Institute of General and Experimental Pathology of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

... ..,,, I. A. and PATKINIKOVA P. A.

"The Significance of the Nervous System in the Physiological Mechanisms of the Reactivity of the Organism at Different Ages [on a Model of Experimental Dysentery and Staphylococcus Intoxication)

p. 10

Problema Reaktivnosti v Patologii, Medgiz, Moscow 1954, 344 p.

ARSHAVSKAYA, B.I., (Moskva)

Pavlovian method of evaluating the vascular component of az.
inflammatory reaction of intestinal mucosa in dysenteric
intoxication in dogs at various stages of development. Arkh.
pat. 17 no.3:66-67 J1-S '55. (MIRA 8:12)

1. Is laboratorii vozrastnoy fiziologii (sav.-prof. I.A.
Arshavskiy) Instituta obshchey i eksperimental'noy patologii
AMN SSSR (dir.-akad. A.D.Speranskiy)

(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, experimental,
vasc. factor in inflamm. reactions of intestinal
mucosa)

ARSHAVSKAYA, E.I.

Vascular reactions in newborn infants as an indicator of their state of reactivity. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 1 no.3:23-30 My-Je '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Iz laboratorii vozrastnoy fiziologii i patologii (sav. - prof. i.a.arshavskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen ANU SSSR prof. V.N.Chernigovskiy) Moskva.
(INFANTS (NEWBORN)) (BLOOD VESSELS)

ARSHAVSKAYA, Ye. I.; VEDRASHKO, V. F.; RATMANOVA, O. N.

Complementary effect of proteins in food intake at different times.
Vop.pit. 15 no.4:9-12 J1-Ag '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Iz otdela detskogo pitaniya (sav. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk
Yu.K.Polteva) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(PROTEINS

dietary, mutual enrichment in intake at different times)

(DIETS, exper.

proteins, mutual enrichment in intake in different times)

carbohydrates (34g), which included 10g fat, 14g protein, 10g carbohydrate, 10g, and vitamins A, B, C, D, E, K, and 17 other vitamins. The diet contained 33g of egg white and 10g of milk (total of 43g) and 8g butter, thus providing the least of protein in the diet from 25 to 40g egg. Cholesterol was added (10g) and oil of cod liver (10g) was added (10g) to the diet. The diet was given to the subjects in the control diet.

ARSHAVSKAYA, E.I.

Peculiarities of the conditioned response activity in small children with dysentery kept on qualitatively different diets. *Pediatrics* no.7:99-101 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz otdela detskogo pitaniya (sav. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk Yu.K.Polteva) Instituta pitaniya ANU SSSR (dir. - sovluzhennyy deyatel' nauki RSFSR, chlen-korrespondent ANU SSSR prof. O.P.Molchanova)
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (DYSENTERY)
(DEFICIENCY DISEASES)

CONFERENCE, Y.S.I.; VINITI, 1957.

All-Union Conference on the Theory and Practice of Child Nutrition.
Vop.pit. 16 no.4:86-90 J1-ag '57. (U.S.A. 10-10)
(CHILDREN--NUTRITION)

ARSHAVSKAYA, E.I.

Physiological mechanisms of reactivity (according to vascular reactions) at various age periods. Trudy Vses. ob-shch. fiziol., biokhim. i farm. 4:9-16 '58. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Laboratoriya vozrastnoy fiziologii Instituta obshchey i eksperimental'noy patologii AMN SSSR (zav. laboratoriyey prof. I.A. Arshavskiy).

(REFLEXES)

ARSHAVSKAYA, M.I.; RATMANOVA, O.N.

Unconditioned and conditioned vascular reflexes in children of
ages 1 to 3. *Fiziol.shur.* 45 no.4:402-409 Ap '59.
(MIRA 12:6)

1. From the department of children's nutrition, Institute of
Nutrition, Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow.

(PLETHYSMOGRAPHY,

conditioned & unconditioned plethysmographic
reactions in inf. (Rus))

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,

plethysmographic conditioned reactions in
inf. (Rus))

(REFLEX

unconditioned plethysmographic reflexes in
inf. (Rus))

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(MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz laboratorii vozrastnoy fiziologii i patologii (sav. - prof. I.A. Arshavskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.N. Chernigovskiy).

(INFANTS (PREMATURE)) (INFANTS (NEWBORN)) (REFLEXES)

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1. Laboratoriya vozrastnoy fiziologii i patologii Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii ANN SSSR, Moskva.

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(PIRA 14:6)

1. Zaveduyushchiy proizvodstvom fabriki "Kanat," g. Leningrad
(for Arshavskiy). 2. Nachal'nik posharnoy okhrany fabriki
"Kanat," g. Leningrad (for Vavin).
(Leningrad ~~Factories~~ Fires and fire prevention)

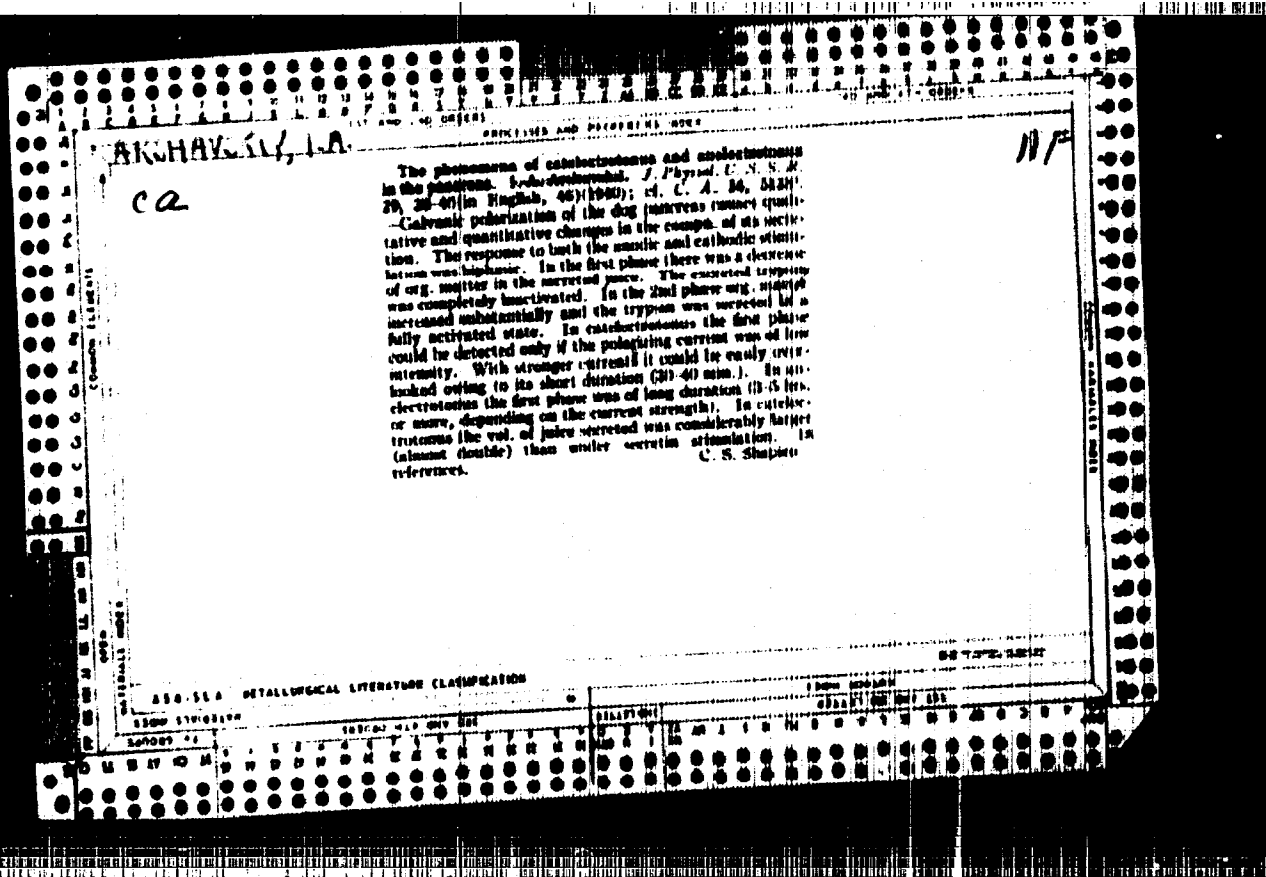
PAVLENKO, G.; ARSHAVSKIY, A., sovetnik yustitsii; KATANER, G.;
TSIPERFIN, I., inzh.; KRYANNIKOV, A., shofer; ZHALNIN, A.

Readers' letters. Avt. transp. 41 no.6:57-58 Jo '63.
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1. Starshiy inzh. Ministerstva avtomobil'nogo transporta
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Physiological mechanism of immunity and defence reaction in fetus and new born. Akush.gin. No.5:32-37 Sept-Oct 50. (GIML 20:5)

1. Of the Laboratory of Age-Group Physiology of the Institute of Pediatrics (Director -- Prof.O.N.Speranskiy Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR), Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

Arshavskiy, I. A.

"The "N. Ye. Vvedenskiy" Problem of Lability in Connection with the Analysis of the Mechanisms of Transformation of the Neuro-Muscular System's Activity in the Process of Ontogeny." (p. 18) by Arshavskiy, I. A.

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Mechanism of realization and physiologic significance of skeletal muscular motor reactions in mammals in the prenatal period. *Fiziol. zh. SSSR* 37 no. 4:468-474 July-Aug. 1951 (CML 21:3)

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Physiological mechanism of effectiveness of oxygen

therapy in so-called secondary asphyxia in newborn children
I. A. Arshavskii, N. P. Al'govann, and A. A. Suvorova
(Ministry Health, Moscow). *Pediatr. 1962, No. 2, 20-21.*—In attacks of secondary asphyxia in premature babies, respiration stops during expiration. The administration of O_2 is effective owing to stimulation of the respiratory center. Vapors of NH_3 produce a similar result.
G. M. K.

1. ARSHAVSKIY, I. A., Prof.
2. USSR (600)
4. Infants - Nutrition
7. Physiological basis for breast feeding immediately after birth as prevention of so-called physiological loss of weight. Vop. pediat. i okhr. mat. i det. 20 no. 5, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Declassified.

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Specificity problems are related to studies in the mechanism of functional changes in ontogenetic processes. *Uspokhi Sovremennoy Biol.* 34, 384-407 '52.
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evolutionary and age-groups physiology. *Fiziol. zh. SSSR* 38 no.
2:160-170 Mar-Apr 1952. (CJML 22:3)

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Significance of N.N.Vvedenskii's theories in solving the problem of
specificity in connection with ontogenic stages. Uch.zap.Len.un.
no.176:68-85 '54. (MLRA 959)
(ONTOGENY) (ECOLOGOY)

ARSHAYSKIY, I.A.

Analogy of principles governing the periodical activity of food
and respiratory centers in ontogenesis. Uch.sap.Len.un.no.164:126-
135 '54. (MLRA 10:3)
(RESPIRATORY ORGANS--INNERVATION) (DIGESTIVE ORGANS--INNERVATION)
(BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)

ARSHAVSKIY, I. A., ARSHAVSKAYA, E. I. and ~~Wend.~~ FATUSHINSKAYA, R. A.

"The Significance of the Nervous System in the Physiological Mechanisms of the Reactivity of the Organism at Different Ages (on a Model of Experimental Dysentery and Staphylococcus Intoxication) p. 100

Problema Reaktivnosti v Patologii, Medgiz, Moscow 1954, 344 p.
(The Problem of Reactivity in Pathology)

ARSHAVSKIY, I.A.

Physiological analysis of muscle tonus in newborn infants
in relation to hygienic principles of clothing. *Pediatrics*
no.4:49-55 J1-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Is laboratorii vozzrastnoy fiziologii i patologii (sav.
prof. I.A.Arshavskiy) Instituta obshchey i eksper. patologii
(dir.akad. A.D.Speranskiy)
(INFANT, NEWBORN
clothing, physiol.aspects)
(CLOTHING
for newborn inf.,physiol.aspects)

AR:HAVSKY, I.A., professor.

Problems of the physiology of growth discussed at the Eighth
All-Union Congress of Physiologists, Biochemists and Pharmacologists.
Pediatria, no.6:85-88 M-D '55 (MIRA 9:6)

(GROWTH)

USSR/Medicine - Neurophysiology, Immunology

PD-3328

Card 1/1 Pub. 148-24/24

Author : Arshavskiy, I. A.

Title : The reflex principle in infectious pathology in the light of data on the physiology of ontogenesis

Periodical : Zhur. mikro. epid. i imm. 10, 104-110, Oct 1955

Abstract : The relation of reflex reactions of an organism at various stages of its development, embryonic through adult, to pathogenetic stimuli, i.e. bacteria, toxic chemicals, etc. is discussed. The difference between these reactions and reactions caused by the action of the pathogen after it has established itself in the organism is also treated. The works of various Soviet Scientists in this field are referred to in the article. There is no bibliography.

Institution : --

Submitted : May 24, 1955

AREHAVSKIY, I.A.

The biogenetic law in connection with the periodicity of ontogenesis.
Zhur.ob.biol. 16 no.6:458-479 N-D '55. (MLA 9:3)
(ONTOGENY)

ARSHAVSKIY, I.A.; ROZANOVA, V.D.(Moskva)

Mechanism of phasic cardiac reactions in dogs in dysenterial
intoxication in various age groups. Arkh. pat. 17 no.4:83-84
O-D '55. (MIRA 9:2)

1. Iz laboratorii vozrastnoy fiziologii i patologii (zav.-prof.
I.A. Arshavskiy) Instituta obshchey i eksperimental'noy patologii
AMN SSSR (dir.-akad. A.D. Speranskiy)

(SHIGELLA DYSENTERIAE,

antigen, eff. on heart)

(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES,

Shigella dysenteriae antigen, eff. on heart)

(HEART, physiology,

eff. of Shigella dysenteriae antigen.)

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Patho-
logical). Reproduction

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 21, 1958, 97771

Author : Arshavskiy, I. A.

Inst : Kharkov University

Title : Dominance of Gravidity and the Problem of Physio-
logically Fully Valid Ontogenesis

Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Khar'kovsk. un-ta, 1956, 24, 161-181

Abstract: The concept of dominance of pregnancy (DP) ex-
pressed in the creation of an excitation focus in
CNS after fertilization and implantation of the
ovum is proved. DP, differing by its physiolo-
gical content from the sexual dominant, conditions
those changes during pregnancy in the organism of

Card 1/3

JSSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). Reproduction T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 21, 1958, 97771

the mother, each of which is significant as a factor of environment for normal development of the fetus. Related inhibition, which accompanies DP, explains the increased level of organism excitation during pregnancy concerning a number of irritants, particularly pathogenetic. When, in the second and especially in the first three months of pregnancy, a new pathological dominant, foreign to the organism, is created by the action of sufficiently powerful pathogenic irritants, the related inhibition which accompanies the latter depresses DP. The latter serves as a cause of initiation of pathology of development defined by the author as physiological immaturity. It appears in diverse symptomatology of delayed development and is charac-

Card 2/3

52

ARSHAVSKIY, I. A.

Sec. 2 Vol. 10/11 Phy. Biochem. Nov 57

1856. ARSHAVSKIY I. A. Moscow. * 'Perielectrotonic' mechanism of central and peripheral inhibition (Russian text) USP. SOVN. BIOL. 1956, 41/2 (193-213) Graphs 11 Tables 5

A review of Russian papers and of the conception of peripheral and central inhibition according to Vvedensky's theory. The excitability of nerve and muscle fibres under the anode does not diminish but increases, and under the cathode diminishes. The opposite change is observed in the neighbouring region of the nerve or muscle ('perielectrotonus'). Vvedensky's 'pessimism inhibition' in neuromuscular preparations is parallel to the increase of muscular excitability and to the diminution of oxidative and glycolytic metabolism. Vagal inhibition of the heart is parallel to the shortening of the chronaxie value and electropositivity of myocardium. 'Pessimism inhibition' of the muscle and vagus inhibition have the same mechanism which depends according to the author's suggestion, on local catelectrotonus potential in nerve endings or sinus nodal tissue. Local catelectrotonus causes anelectrotonic change 'perielectrotonus' in the mass of the muscle. During physiological sleep of puppies the surface of cerebral cortex becomes electropositive (10-50 mv.) in comparison with the indifferent electrode (impedance 8-12 kΩ). The rapidity of esterification of inorganic phosphate and of the glycolytic process in cortical tissue diminishes during sleep. Opposite changes were observed in the conscious state. According to the author's suggestion, local catelectrotonic activity in thalamic region is responsible for these changes of anelectrotonic type. All forms of physiological inhibition are parallel to the increase of excitability and membrane potential as well as to anabolic process (protective inhibition of Pavlov). After a large dose of barbital-Na (300-400 mg./kg.) electronegativity of the cortical surface is observed. Inhibition of the spinal flexor reflex of the semitendinosus muscle was observed during stimulation of hypothalamic region. Spinal section does not abolish this inhibition. Removal of abdominal and sacral sympathetic ganglia does abolish it. The suggestion is made that catelectrotonus is evoked by sympathetic fibres in intermediary spinal neurons with subsequent 'perielectrotonic' electropositivity of motoneurons.

Trzebski - Warsaw

ARSHAVSKIY, I.A.

Pregnancy dominant and the problem of physiologically normal ontogenesis
Uch.sop.KHGU 68:161-181 '56. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Is laboratorii vovrastnoy fiziologii i patologii - sav. prof.
I.A. Arshavskiy - Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii
ANU SSSR- direktor, deyствitel'nyy chlen ANU SSSR prof. V.N.
Chernigovskiy.

(PREGNANCY)

USSR/General Biology - Individual Development. Embryonal
Development.

B

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23602

Author : Arshavskiy, I.A.

Inst : -

Title : The Role of the Gestational Dominant As the Factor
that Determines the Normal or Abnormal Development of
an Embryo

Orig Pub : V sb.: Aktual'n. vopr. akusherstva i ginekol., M., 1957,
320-333

Abstract : The gestational dominant (GD; author's term) is expres-
sed in the creation of the stimulation focus in the cen-
tral nervous system which arises after fertilization
of the oöcell, all changes in the maternal organism
that create the medium for normal development of embryo
are conditioned by it. GD regulates the gonadotrophic
function of hypophysis, from which depends, first of all,

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USSR/General Biology - Individual Development. Embryonal Development.

B

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23602

the hormonal function of the corpus luteum which assures the first changes in the mucosal membrane of the uterus, the implantation of the embryo, and the development of the placenta. The characteristics of GD are expressed: 1) in ability to summarize and retain the stimulation in nervous centers and 2) in simultaneous inhibition of other nerve centers. The increase of stimulation thresholds in pregnancy are explained by inhibition. For example, in non-pregnant rats, the introduction of arsenous acid and caffeine induces gastric ulcers; in pregnant rats, ulcers do not form under the same conditions. The interference of two different dominants induces inhibition of one of them. The inhibition of GD disturbs the gonadotrophic function of the hypophysis, consequently also the hormonal function of the corpus luteum. Therefore, in the first trimester of pregnancy, it

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Development.

B

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23602

terminates the development of the embryo; in the second trimester, it induces insufficient development of the placenta; which brings with it the physiological immaturity of the fetus; in the last trimester, insofar as placentation is already finished, the inhibition of GD has lesser influence on the development of fetus. The lack of susceptibility to infective diseases during the time of normal pregnancy of an animal may be explained by the presence of the dominant of pregnancy. The physiological immaturity which is the cause of low reactivity and which leads to sepsis, pneumonia, and dysentery of new-born, may arise as a result of GD inhibition. -- P.G. Svetlov

Card 3/3

ARSHAVSKIY, I.A.

Specific peculiarities of the physiology of nutrition in early age periods; on the experimental evidence for some principles in child nutrition. *Pediatrics* no.7:24-26 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz laboratorii vozrastnoy fiziologii i patologii (zav. - prof. I.A.Arshavskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AN SSSR (dir. - prof. V.V.Chernigovskiy)
(INFANTS--NUTRITION)

ARSHAVSKIY, I.A.

Mechanism of the development of a physiologically immature state
in newborn animals, Trudy Inst. morf. zhiv. no. 22:37-46 '57.

(MIRA 11:4)

1. Laboratoriya vrozrastnoy fiziologii i patologii ANU SSSR,
(Pregnancy, Complications of) (Veterinary physiology)

Арсавский, И. А.
ARSHAVSKIY, I.A. (Moskva)

Conference on problems in the physiology of postnatal ontogenesis
held in Prague. Fiziol. zhur. 43 no.5:487-492 May '57.
(PHYSIOLOGY)
(MIRA 10:12)